

**CONFIDENTIAL.]**

[No. 28 of 1905.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 15th July 1905.

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 10th July has the following:—

Afghan politics.

ROZNAMA-I-MUKAD-  
DAS HABLUL MATEEN,  
July 10th, 1905.

If the statement of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Amir has required some competent Afghan officers to serve as Ambassadors in foreign countries be admitted to be correct, it will be understood that England has declared the Amir as an Independent Monarch of his kingdom and that the Afghan Mission was a total failure. But it does not seem that England has gone the length of giving the Amir such indulgence, specially under the *regimé* of Lord Curzon. The statement of the *Civil and Military Gazette* therefore seems to have been based on a *bazar gup*. Persia ought to strengthen her frontier which is contiguous to that of Afghanistan. It is true that one of its neighbours has become very weak, but it can derive no benefit from this circumstance, as the other neighbour is trying his best to push himself forward. If a dispute arise between Persia and Afghanistan as regards the settlement of the boundary of Khorasan, the matter will be referred to the arbitration of England. If the peace-maker turns out to be an evil-doer, what can we do then? No stratagem has yet been played by either rival for the fear which one entertained against the other, but that fear is gone because one has become very weak. The Persians, therefore, ought to strengthen their own possessions.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 27th June writes as follows about the use of illegal force, *zulm* and oppression by the *paharawallas* of Purulia town, specially in the matter of arrests under Act V:—

Allegations against the Purulia police.

MANBHUM,  
June 27th, 1905.

It is noticeable that all persons accused of offences under Act V are low-caste young women of this town. And those among them who happen to be endowed with good looks are brought up as accused, ten or fifteen in the course of every month. Why are not the older male residents of the town or the lads brought up as accused under Act V?

The *paharawallas* are always ready to ruin male and female vendors of fish, vegetables, etc., by making them part with their goods without paying any price for them in return. The visit of a policeman to the bazar terrifies all the vendors of goods assembled there, no matter whether the goods happen to be fish, or fuel, or milk. These policemen do not care to purchase their necessities for their proper price. Woe to the shop-keeper who refuses to propitiate them by parting with a portion of his goods, either without charging any price or for less than its proper price. He is sure in such a case soon to find himself within the clutches of the police as an offender either under Act V or any other law.

These policemen, further, visit prostitutes' houses without paying for the privilege, and committ terrible oppressions there. Whenever they meet with a young woman, they cut jokes at her expense. In order to ingratiate themselves with the *Babus* they go out in quest of good-looking women. On coming across any young woman, no matter whether or not she happens to possess a good character, they make immoral overtures to her in the public streets. If she smilingly agrees then and there, well and good; but if she refuses and takes to abusive language to give vent to her feelings, then she is at once put under arrest as an offender under Act V. Such is the case of 99 per cent. of the young females who come up for trial before the Purulia Courts as offenders under Act V.

3. A correspondent of the *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 4th July complains of the prevalence of crime in village Satmora in district Tippera. It is alleged that there is a class of lawless characters here who do not hesitate to publicly intimidate those who dare to thwart them. The death of Pandav Mali at the hands of some *buamash*, the setting fire to the houses of Asabuddi, Ram

Crime in a Tippera village.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,  
July 4th, 1905.



Kumar Mahatta and Kailas Sing, the thefts in the houses of Uma Charn Singh, Tilak Chang, etc., the stealing of fish from the ponds of Raman Krishna and Peary Mohan Pal,—many such large and small incidents have occurred before, and the villagers are now quite in a panic, a prosecution which was once got up against the *budmashes* under section 110 having failed owing to the machinations of the police.

The correspondent also complains that the President of the panchayet of the union comprising the villages of Satmora and Ranellabad is in the habit of leaving out at his discretion portions of the depositions which are made before him, and putting down only parts. It is further alleged that the local daffadar is rarely seen in the villages in his charge, and, further, that he has been seen in the company of some local *budmashes*.

CHARU MIHIR,  
July 4th, 1905.

4. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 4th July is glad that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, are taking steps to suppress the prevalence of crime within the sadar sub-

division of the district, but says that it will be no easy task for the police to do so. The oppressive character and corruption of the police in general have estranged the public from it. But it is not the fault of the police alone that it gets no co-operation from the people in matters of investigation. There are many causes which keep the latter silent in such matters. Their habit to bear oppressions without murmur, their reluctance to speak out the shame of their women, sometimes their fear of the police, and in most cases their fear of the *budmashes* prevent them from coming forward to help the police in tracing their oppressors. The authorities in Mymensingh should keep this in mind while trying to suppress crime within their jurisdiction. The writer also asks the local people to help the police to their utmost in the matter, and makes a special appeal to the rich and educated men and zamindars of the district who, it is believed, can, if they try, greatly help in suppressing crime. But an effective suppression of it can only be made by an elevation of the morals of the people brought about by education. Schools should, therefore, be established in large numbers in the district. The paper publishes a list in which it is said that Pirushaikh of village Badikathal, Kalikumar Mitra of village Ghatari, Forushaikh of village Gojanga, Rupikaivarta of village Chaturia, Gopal Khan of village Bejborhi, Karim Shaikh of Benipur, Ili Shaikh of village Gojanga (Badikathal), a peon in the service of Hem Babu, zamindar of Amboria, and Charan Patni of village Padurborhi were beaten by the *budmashes* for giving evidence against them. Hem Babu's peon died in consequence of the beating he received. The *budmashes* also burnt the houses of Babu Mukunda Nath Bhattacharyya of village Chapuria and Chhenga Miya of village Padurborhi for having given evidence against them in a case. Besides these, the following cases are cited:—

- (1) Hem Charan Chakravarti of village Dhitua escaped being beaten by the *budmashes* by giving them a few pieces of ornament belonging to his mother.
- (2) The *budmashes* beat and realized Rs. 10 from a number of Musalman inhabitants of village Dulla who had come to village Mankon to take away a bride.
- (3) The *budmashes* waylaid a passenger near village Ghatari, beat him and took away his umbrella and the cloth which he was wearing at the time.
- (4) In *Baisakh* last (B.S.) a number of *budmashes* committed outrage on the wife and daughter of Viswanath carpenter of village Dhitua for three or four days. The *budmashes* used to keep Viswanath and his son-in-law bound with rope while committing the offence.
- (5) Two cows were stolen from Poran Jugi's house in village Dhitua, and their severed heads were afterwards thrown inside by the *budmashes*.
- (6) The *budmashes* realized Rs. 25 from a *muchi* of village Lengrarhat and an equal sum from Ganapati *muchi* by beating them.
- (7) The wife of Tunu Shaikh of village Dhitua escaped being forcibly married according to the *nika* custom by giving the *budmashes* some money.



5. A correspondent of the same paper contradicts all that was written in a previous issue (see Report on Native Papers of the 1st July 1905, paragraph 3) against Police Sub-

A contradiction.

Inspector Girish Chandra Roy in connection with the kidnapping of a young girl named Susila, wife of one Raj Chandra De, an inhabitant of the Gachihata village within the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district. The Sub-Inspector, it is stated, worked honestly and very hard for tracing the kidnapped girl and the culprits in the case, and it was he who, after 24 days' search, succeeded in discovering her in a jungle. The girl was afterwards assiduously protected by him, while she was kept under the charge of her husband and other respectable men.

CHARU MINIR,  
July 4th, 1905.

6. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 6th July contains an apology for having published, in a previous issue, a baseless statement to the effect that a native had lost his life at the

An apology.

hands of a policeman at the Rangoon steamer *ghât*.

JYOTI,  
July 6th, 1905.

7. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July writes:—

Crime in Basirhat, district 24-Parganas.

There is a small village of the name of Patali Chandra on the road from Taki to the Basirhat *hât*.

A wide open space stretches on the north of this village, east and west of the road. For some time before the opening of the Basirhat-Baraset Light Railway it used to be dangerous to pass on this road at night. A dead body was on one occasion found lying below the bridge on it. The police could make nothing of the case. Thereafter it was proposed to open a police outpost here, and quarters for this purpose have been built but they yet remain untenanted. On some occasions travellers on this road, harassed by lawless characters, have been compelled to seek refuge in the garden-house at Madhyampur belonging to Babu Surya Kumar Rai Chowdhury. Since then lawlessness has been on the increase on this road. As specific illustrations the following cases might be mentioned:—(1) The case of Babu Sourindra Nath Roy, of Taki, who fell into the hands of a party of dacoits at night; (2) the case of Atul Chandra Sardar (postal overseer), Nandalal Dalal (a peon at Taki), and Sital Chandra Ghose, three persons who were travelling together one night on this road when a party of men in the neighbourhood of Patali Chandra village attempted to pick a quarrel with them, evidently with a sinister purpose.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 8th, 1905.

8. A correspondent of the same paper of the 9th July says that an old convict is regularly committing thefts in the Darhikandi village in the Midnapore district with the help of a number of other *budmashes*. The Sub-

*Budmashes* in a village in the Midnapore district.

Inspector of the Rampur thana which has jurisdiction over the place has more than once been informed of the matter, but to no effect. The *chaukidar* of the village does not regularly go on rounds at night. Thefts are committed almost every night. The villagers fear to speak against the *budmashes* lest they should burn down their houses.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1905.

9. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th July writes:—

Crime in Midnapore.

Nowadays thefts and dacoities seem to be rife in all parts of Midnapore. Thefts are occurring in the sadar town even during the day-time. The police do not succeed in tracing the culprits. Recently a party of dacoits numbering 12 or 14 fell on the house of Gour Mohan Bhuinya of village Ajodhyapur in thana Contai.

NIHAR,  
July 11th, 1905.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July condemns the entire class of Bengali executive officers and says that those who

Bengali Deputy Magistrates.

harangue, in season and out of season, against young European civilians, forget that, however bad their conduct may sometimes be, they possess an amount of independence and strength of character rarely found in high Bengali officials. The European civilian, even if he is oppressive, is never so worthless and devoid of all sense as the Bengali *hakim*. The former walks on his own legs, whilst the latter is led by others. The Babu is every inch a perversion of what is natural. High official position makes him forget that he is a Bengali and that his mother-tongue is the Bengali

BANGAVASI,  
July 8th, 1905.



language. Seated on the magisterial chair, he forgets both his country and the law. A beggar's son raised to high position, he lives in constant fear of losing it, and this makes him a most servile dependent on his superiors. All this is the fruit of bad education, which destroys the Babu's self-respect and all other manly virtues. The Babu *hakim* constantly sees the spectre of his *sahab's* displeasure before his eyes. It is true that it is impossible to serve as a Deputy Magistrate and be a dutiful independent *hakim* at one and the same time. But why should those who, if invested with high powers, would almost invariably misuse them and whose mercenary instinct gets the better of their sense of duty, morality, &c., boast of high education? As illustrations of the Babu *hakim's* general character, the writer refers to the case of Babu Bhujendra Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate of Barisal, who recently punished a mukhtar for contempt of Court, and to the case of Babu Annada Charan Guha, Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan, who recently compelled a respectable Bengali lady to appear in Court and to be unveiled there for identification.

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
July 12th, 1905.

11. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 12th July, in noticing the acquittal of Carroll, the accused in the Kharagpur railway assault case, writes :—

The Carroll case.

The address of the Government Pleader, Bhuban Babu, for the prosecution was so well-reasoned that everybody thought the accused would not escape without a conviction.

The acquittal of Carroll has created alarm in the mind of the public. The public are greatly moved by the consideration that as a result of the judgment in the present case, Eurasian ticket-collectors, of bad character will have no bounds to their license. It is hoped, therefore, that Government will appeal against the acquittal.

We wish to draw the attention of Government to the following questions :—

- (1) Whether Lukhipriya had any motive for bringing a false charge against Carroll.
- (2) Can any female concoct any such foul charge and bring it before the public?
- (3) Why did the railway staff remove Lukhipriya out of the way by giving her a free pass, and why within a week of that did they dismiss Carroll?
- (4) Are Edmund's diary and deposition false?
- (5) Does not the allegation seem wholly well-founded on a consideration of all the facts of this case?

MEDINI BANDHAV.

12. The same paper complains of the action of Mr. Kerr, Collector of Midnapore, in filling up the vacant office of Accountant of the local Collectorate by an outsider from Manbhum instead of by promoting some suitable local candidate. It is pointed out that Babu Prasanna Kumar Mitter, the present Nazir of the Collectorate, on one occasion officiated for two years as Accountant with credit. In his present capacity as Nazir also, he enjoys a high reputation. Mr. H. F. Samman, when he left this station, presented him with a gold watch in recognition of his excellent services in the capacity of Nazir. This supersession of the Nazir means a loss not only to him personally, but also involves a loss to one of the many apprentices, some of whom have worked for perhaps three or four years on a bare pittance of Rs. 20 in hopes of securing permanent employment later on.

The post of Accountant of the  
Midnapore Collectorate.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,  
July 6th, 1905.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th July publishes a letter dated Darjeeling, the 17th June 1905, from the General Department of the Government of Bengal, on the question of the establishment of rural primary schools, followed by a note by Mr. Carnduff, on the same subject, dated the 30th May 1905.

Rural primary schools in  
Bengal.



14. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th June writes :—DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 10th, 1905.

Rural primary schools in Bengal.

We do not know to what merit acquired in a previous life we owe it that our rulers have listened to our protests in the matter of the proposal to split up the Bengali language. Mr. Carnduff has given us the assurance that "the Lieutenant-Governor is against the proposal that the text-books should be written in the dialects."

If the suggestions which were originally made by the Committee in connexion with this scheme of rural schools had been adopted, it would have meant an uprooting of primary education altogether. But His Honour has not adopted all the suggestions then made. He has listened to the prayers of the public and has come to the conclusion that some modifications of these suggestions are necessary. He has accordingly ordered the appointment of a new Committee.

We have to express our gratitude to His Honour for having listened to the public voice on another matter. The original scheme for the preparation of text-books for the schools provided that the text-books were at first to be prepared in English and then translated into the various current dialects of the province. This strange arrangement would not only have created the greatest confusion, but would also have indicated a serious contempt of the attainments of writers in Bengali. His Honour has now declared himself in favour of the more reasonable arrangement. We shall conclude by noticing one point in Mr. Carnduff's letter which has created alarm in our minds. That point has reference to the desirability of replacing the Kaithi character in the new text-books by the Roman. We cannot at all support such a change. The presence of names like those of Sir Guru Das Banerjee, Mr. Syed Sharfuddin and of Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhry on the new Committee inspires us with a hope that it will not declare itself in favour of this suggestion.

15. A correspondent of the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 8th July complains of the management of the Magura High English School under its new Secretary, Babu Ramani Mohan Das, the local Deputy Magistrate.KHULNAVASI,  
July 8th, 1905.

Allegations against the management of the Magura High English School.

It is alleged that new rules are being introduced under the guise of reforms, which are so oppressively severe as to threaten the very existence of the school. It is also stated that the Head Master now in office is being sought to be dismissed on the ground of incompetency, although he has held the post for 17 or 18 years, during which period the school has, on occasions, showed the best results of any in the Jessore district. Lastly, it is said that on the 27th June last, the Deputy Magistrate, accompanied by a constable, entered one of the class rooms, and without any reference to the teacher or the Head Master, dealt out two blows and a kick to one of the boys for a trivial offence.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July contains an article communicated by an expert, in which the following observations occur:—BANGAVASI,  
July 8th, 1905.

Glitter in text-books mischievous.

The Education Department has had rightly always an eye to the quality of the paper and printing of text-books, and to ensure excellence in paper and printing it holds out the threat that any deterioration in either of those respects will entail the rejection of any selected text-book as such. But as both hunger and greed make even honest people deviate from the path of rectitude, it would be much better to do away with all temptation to produce text-books badly printed on inferior paper by slightly raising the prices of text-books than to seek to prevent the evil by such a threat as the above. No one who has observed the Bengali's addiction to litigation and luxury will believe that such a rise in the price of text-books would be ruinous to him.

What is of vital importance is that text-books should be printed in large types. But two things stand in the way of such printing; first, the limit set to the number of pages a text-book shall contain, and second, the present low price fixed for text-books.

Mere outward glitter of covers and fine pictorial illustrations do more harm than good, both morally and educationally: morally, because they make the child value and seek for glitter in every other thing, in clothes, shoes, furniture, bed, plates and dishes; and educationally, because they draw away the attention from the text. There was no lack of learned men in either this country or Europe in days of plain books without glittering covers or fine



pictorial illustrations. Besides, how much children are capable of valuing and profiting by such illustrations may be judged from the fact of their daubing them red and blue with coloured pencils and blotting them with ink.

It is therefore indispensable that the books published by English publishers—books as glittering extrinsically as they are devoid of intrinsic worth—should not fall into the hands of poor Bengali children.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HITAVADI,  
July 7th, 1905.

17. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th July complains of the curtailment of the supply of filtered water in the northern division of Calcutta, which is causing great inconvenience to the rate-payers of the locality. It is said that the supply will soon be increased, but that is no reason why it should be curtailed now. Why does not the Chairman of the Municipality attend to this?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 8th, 1905.

18. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July suggests the propriety of a reduction in the tramway fares for the trailer cars in Calcutta. It is observed that the present minimum rate of 5 pice was fixed at a time when the Tramway Company suffered heavy losses on account of the death of a number of horses every summer. It is further pointed out that in Bombay the minimum fare is 2 pice, and that even in England, a far wealthier country than India, the rates are respectively 4 pice and 2 pice. The suggestion is made that the Company might, as a beginning, reduce the fare at least in the case of those who travel less than a mile's distance on the cars.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 11th, 1905.

19. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 11th July asks whether the Lieutenant-Governor is not aware of the prevalence of severe water-scarcity in many villages in Bengal. If he is, why does he not adopt measures to remove it? A stigma will attach to his name and administration if he remains indifferent to the matter any longer. His advice to the District Boards in Bengal to sink wells in villages does not appear to be very judicious, because orthodox Hindus do not use well-water touched by Musalmans and wells become speedily unwholesome in Bengal. The well which the District Board of Burdwan sunk in a *serai* near the Mollaparha village under the Khandaghosh thana has long since become unwholesome. In the opinion of the writer, Government should see that the old tanks in villages are reclaimed and re-excavated.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

AL PUNCH,  
June 22nd, 1905.

20. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 22nd June notices the Kharagpur outrage case, and says that if the Eurasian accused is discharged, it will be understood that the authorities do not care to save the Indians from being ill-treated. It also notices another case in which a European driver outraged the modesty of a Musalman lady, and hopes that Lord Curzon will pay attention to all such cases.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
July 8th, 1905.

21. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 8th July writes that some time ago a proposal was made to re-excavate the silted-up water-course named Major Damodar in the Singti Sibpur thana in the Howrah district. The then Lieutenant-Governor, after a personal inspection, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 for this purpose. This was about three or four years ago. Since then nothing more has been heard of the scheme. It is to be hoped that the attention of the present Lieutenant-Governor will be drawn to the matter.

RATNAKAR,  
July 8th, 1905.

22. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 8th July writes that the *Rath Jatra* festival every year witnesses the assemblage of an immense crowd of pilgrims at Asansol on their way to Puri, who are put to all sorts of unspeakable inconveniences owing to the indifference of the Railway authorities. This year, too, as in previous years, the pilgrims had to travel in many cases in goods waggons. Every regular passenger carriage, moreover, was made to carry twice the regulation number of passengers. In fact, only those who could bribe the railway employés concerned could manage to get into the cars.



23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July publishes a letter complaining of the inadequacy of the afternoon train service on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 8th 1905.

A railway complaint.

the point of view of daily passengers connected with the offices in Calcutta. It is pointed out that this train service at present consists of only three trains, leaving Howrah respectively at 2-30 (the Bauria local), at 5-54 (the Panskura local), and at 8-54. There is thus an interval of about three hours between the starting time of one train and that of the next. This, it is observed, entails all the inconveniences of a long wait at the station platform to the passengers. On Saturdays, for instance, the offices mostly close before 4, but the passenger must wait till 6 before he can catch his train. Again, on other days of the week, those whose offices close at about 6, have no other train to avail themselves of except the one which leaves at 8-54. Formerly before the 1st July last, instead of this 8-54 train, another used to run at 7-43, which was a much more convenient time.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July complains of the harassment to which the travelling public are subjected at the Howrah railway station at the

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 10th, 1905.

Railway complaints.

hands of the porters who convey their luggage from the platform to the train by the latter always making a demand for more than the regulation remuneration of two pice for each load carried. It is suggested in this connexion that many passengers are ignorant of the fact that the remuneration fixed is based on the number of loads carried and does not at all depend on their weight. And to make this point clear to all passengers and thus to save all occasion for disputes arising, all coolies, when they are licensed, should be given a slip of paper, stating this fact clearly, which they can show to any passenger to convince him of the justness of their demand.

The same paper also refers to the inconvenience inflicted on passengers at the same station by beggars being allowed inside the platform, a liberty which they abuse by moving about from compartment to compartment, and pestering almost each individual passenger for alms at a time when, with the hurry and haste of catching one's train, a passenger is not at all in the best of tempers to meet a call of charity. It is suggested that the Railway authorities might exclude these beggars totally from the railway platform, as they are excluded from the Calcutta municipal markets for instance.

(h)—General.

25. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 4th July is sorry at the defeat of Lord Curzon in his controversy with Lord Kitchener. The new system of army administration is objected to on the ground that it has provided no check on military expenditure. Had not Lord Curzon dissatisfied the people of the country, he would have received their unanimous support and sympathy in the present matter.

CHARU MIHIR,  
July 4th, 1905.

26. Referring to the question of the military administration in India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th July writes as follows:—

HITAVADI,  
July 7th, 1905.

The question of the military administration in India. Lord Curzon's defeat has given satisfaction to many, who think that it has served to curb his towering ambition by making him feel the existence of a power superior to his own. It has also made the Indian public realise that even His Excellency has to give way before the authority of the Secretary of State for India. Many people believe that the incident will serve to lessen Lord Curzon's conceit. However that may be, we are sorry, because the new arrangement will in times of peace cause great waste of public money owing to the ambition and fickleness of mind of the Commander-in-Chief.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th July writes:—

SANJIVANI,  
July 6th, 1905.

The Curzon-Kitchener controversy. Many are supporting Lord Curzon in His Excellency's controversy with Lord Kitchener. We, however, see no grounds for according our support to the former. We cannot agree with those who think that with the Commander-in-Chief in unchecked control of the Indian army, the Indian



revenues will all be spent for the upkeep of that army. Lord Curzon's period of rule has been on the whole a peaceful one, still it has witnessed a serious addition to the military charges. His eyes are fixed on Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Central Asia, Tibet, China and Siam, and he desires to establish British supremacy all over Southern Asia. With that object in view he is spending so large a portion of the Indian revenues on the Indian Army. Such a large expenditure cannot be required merely for the defence of India. The Indian Commander-in-chief will do his best to make the Indian army as efficient as possible. Surely that will not require such a large expenditure of money. But the Governor-General will always be bent on extending the frontiers of India in all directions. So, as regards military expenditure, we can trust Lord Kitchener better than Lord Curzon. That is why we cannot support Lord Curzon in the present controversy. And if as a result of this controversy Lord Curzon leaves India, then surely we must be said to be great gainers.

HITAVADI,  
July 7th, 1905

28. Referring to the rumoured resignation of Lord Curzon, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th July writes as follows:—

The rumour of Lord Curzon's resignation.

The rumour has failed to produce any marked effect on our minds. It was only the other day that the whole country unanimously expressed its want of attachment to Lord Curzon. What has he or Lord Kitchener done for the Indians? And India will not be the worse for the resignation of either of them, whoever may happen to rule her destiny. No amelioration of her condition can be expected to occur for some time to come.

What we fear is increase of expenditure. And the new arrangement for military administration in India has alarmed us by removing, as it does, all obstacles to uncontrolled military expenditure. But when has Lord Curzon been known to consult our feelings in all that he has done? The Tibet Mission, the Delhi Darbar, the Afghan Mission, the Viceregal tour in the Persian Gulf, in all of them he has wasted public money without paying the least heed to public feeling. Nor has he ever refused to sanction any proposal emanating from the Commander-in-chief on the ground that it would involve large expenditure. India's money must be wasted somehow or other, be it by the Viceroy or the Commander-in-chief. The quarrel between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener has, therefore, no interest for us.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1905.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes as follows:—

The question of Lord Curzon's retirement.

The news that Lord and Lady Curzon are going to give their Farewell Fancy Dress Ball to the European community at Simla in October next makes it clear that their Excellencies will leave India soon after the return of the Prince and Princess of Wales from this country. This early retirement of Lord Curzon will be hailed with joy by the children of the soil, who have been publicly asking for it ever since His Excellency's last Convocation speech. The army question has done at least this good to them that it has made Lord Curzon think of an early retirement from their midst.

CHARU MIHIR,  
July 4th, 1905.

30. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 4th July takes exception to

The Subdivisional Officer of Tangail, Mymensingh.

the transfer of Babu Yajneswar Biswas, Deputy Magistrate, from Tangail in the Mymensingh district within three or four months of his appointment to that subdivision. Yajneswar Babu has, within the short period of his stay at Tangail, won great popularity by his good work and attempts to suppress oppressions. Tangail has had four Subdivisional Officers, one after another, within the last two years. Such frequent transfers of the administrative head of a subdivision is never desirable, especially if crime has to be suppressed and oppression prevented within its jurisdiction.

SANJIVANI,  
July 6th, 1905.

31. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th July writes:—

District Judges as Secretaries to Government.

The selection of the Chief Judge of Burma for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, the appointment of a Civilian to the post of Chief Judge of Burma, the bringing of District Judges under the authority of Divisional Commissioners by virtue of the Carlyle circular, &c., all afford indication of a purpose on the part of Government to make the judiciary seekers for favour from and consequently subordinate to the executive.



It has recently been stated that Mr. Richardson, District Judge of Patna, is to be appointed a Secretary to the Government of Bengal. This is to be interpreted as indicating a desire on the part of Government to do away with even the small amount of separation that now exists between the judicial and the executive.

It has been the custom for long that none but Magistrates were to be promoted to the Secretariat or the Board of Revenue. District Judges could only look for promotion to a seat in the High Court. Now, if District Judges are henceforth to be eligible for Secretaryships, they would set themselves to please the executive by all means. Hitherto District Judges used to discharge their judicial duties without any eye to the pleasure or displeasure of the executive Government, but henceforth they will not be able to show this independence. While the Indian public are demanding a separation of the judicial and the executive, the Indian Government is only devising new means whereby to strengthen the dominance of the executive over the judicial.

32. The same paper has the following :—

The Lieutenant-Governor's official residences.

Luxury and extravagance are on the increase among the officials here. This seems to be a very bad sign. At the commencement of the decline of the Roman Empire the officials became corrupt, oppressive, sensual, terribly luxurious and extravagant. Oppressive officials attempted to keep their incompetence from the public eye by the extravagance of their luxury. But where wrong is at the bottom, fall is inevitable. Extravagance could not keep the Roman Empire on its legs, it rather hastened its fall. The love of extravagance on the part of English officials here is rather disquieting to us. Originally the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal possessed one residence at Alipore. Then another was built for him at Darjeeling. This year he has got a third at Bankipur, and a fourth and a fifth still are projected at Ranchi and on the sea-shore at Puri. Five places for one official—is this a good sign?

SANJIVANI.  
July 6th, 1905.

33. In noticing the petition recently said to have been submitted to the Government of India by Mr. Carey against the order of degradation passed on him by the Bengal Government, the same paper says that the statement made by Mr. Carey in this petition to the effect that the Bengali press first began to attack him in 1902, when he had made an attempt to break up a clique of influential zamindars in Murshidabad, is not correct. His vagaries had been ventilated both in the press and in the Legislative Council long before 1902. Out of the thirteen years which constitute his total period of service in Bengal, for the last seven years the Bengali press has been agitating against him, and even the remaining six years have not been passed with credit. For instance—

Mr. Carey.

(1) The *Sanjivani* of the 27th July 1895 contained a reference to one of his doings as Magistrate at Serajganj. In this case, Mr. Carey was guilty of riding his horse over the cultivated fields of one Anu Pramanik instead of along the nearest public path. The proprietor of the field having attempted to use force in order to prevent him from damaging his standing crops, Mr. Carey had him put up for trial before one of his Subordinate Deputy Magistrates—a trial which ended in the accused being sentenced to two months' imprisonment. On appeal the case came before Mr. K. N. Roy, the local Sessions Judge, who quashed the conviction, holding that Mr. Carey had been guilty of trespass and mischief in riding on the fields of the accused in defiance of his protests, and that what the accused had later on done towards Mr. Carey was done in defence of his property and was accordingly justifiable under sections 104 and 105, Indian Penal Code. This judgment of the Sessions Judge was given on the 17th April, but Anu, the accused, did not get his release till some days later.

(2) The *Sanjivani* of the 17th August 1895 made mention of the following allegations against him :—

(i) On the occasion of the Christmas races in December of the previous year some dispute occurred between a number of local students and the Manager of a local jute mill. The latter did not think he had a sufficient case to go to Court, but Mr. Carey all the same volunteered to chastise the students. He threatened the students and their teachers, but had to desist later on, for want of sufficient evidence of their guilt.

SANJIVANI.



- (ii) In the month of February previous a *chaprassi* in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in attempting to cross over a play-ground where the boys were engaged in a game of foot-ball, was ejected by the latter. This Mr. Carey held to be a proof of incompetence on the part of their Head Master, whose dismissal he demanded. But his demand meeting with no support from his colleagues on the school Committee, he resigned his seat and left the meeting room in disgust.
- (iii) In March last, a number of constables came to Serajganj as guards in charge of treasure chests. It was the custom to employ coolies to break open these treasure chests, but Mr. Carey ordered the constables to do this work. On their refusing to accede, Mr. Carey used his whip on the back of one of them.
- (iv) In June previous, Mr. Carey dismissed his *manjhis* boatmen) after thrashing them. He has since been compelled to use the services of known criminals in their stead.
- (v) Mr. Carey is in the habit of addressing terms of abuse like "damn soor" to his clerks, and he sometimes makes use of obscene language towards them also.
- (vi) He does not make use of the usual term of "Babu" either in writing or in speech in connexion with the two Deputy Collectors subordinate to him, both of whom are much his seniors in age and service.

(3) The *Sanjivani* of the 23rd November 1895 complained that Mr. Carey one day summoned a *dom* in the employ of the local Municipality to administer the whipping which he had awarded as punishment to one of the parties in a case in his Court between two cultivators, one of whom accused the other of cutting away his standing crops. The *dom* refused to administer the whipping, whereupon Mr. Carey wrote to the Chairman of the Municipality demanding his dismissal.

(4) The *Sanjivani* of the 4th January 1896 mentioned that some days previous to that date Mr. Carey and some friends while out shooting in the neighbourhood of the *bil* at Chakdabu village had aimed a shot at some birds, which, however, wounded a number of cultivators who were engaged in gathering their harvest in. Mr. Carey in this case simply contented himself with advising the wounded men to go to hospital.

(5) The *Sanjivani* of the 7th March 1896 noticed an interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee regarding the incident about Mr. Carey riding over the crops of Anu Pramanik, referred to before. Mr. Cotton's reply on behalf of Government on this occasion elicited the fact that Mr. Carey had been censured on this occasion by Mr. Nolan, the Divisional Commissioner.

(6) The *Sanjivani* of the 7th March 1896 had a reference to the following case. Mr. Carey had served one Nasiruddin Sarkar, the proprietor of a tank near Ranir *hât*, a fair near Serajganj, with a notice under section 133, Criminal Procedure Code, to clear the tank of the weeds which had grown on it, when another men named Nadu Akanda put in a petition before Mr. Carey stating that he was a co-sharer with Nasiruddin Sarkar in the proprietary right over the tank and *hât*. Mr. Carey passed orders on this petition (dated the 8th July 1895) to the effect that the police were to take charge of the revenues from the *hât* for three out of the four days in the week on which it was held, and, further, that Nadu was to collect the revenues and make them over every week to the police. Later orders, dated the 18th and 26th July, made the police responsible for the control of the *hât* and its revenues pending the appointment of a new lessee, who was also to clear the tank. Public proclamation was made requesting those using the *hât* to discontinue paying their rents and "gifts" (*tolas*) to Nasiruddin's agent, and instead to pay it to the police. Nasiruddin thereupon appealed to the District Judge against this order dispossessing him of his rights over the *hât*, and the District Judge wrote to the High Court pointing out the illegality of Mr. Carey's act.

These extracts from old issues of the *Sanjivani* disprove Mr. Carey's contention that it was at the instigation of a clique of zamindars that the Bengali press first began to attack him in 1902. They prove that so far back as 1895 and 1896, he had at times attracted the unfavourable notice of the press, and also in some cases of his superior officers.



34. In noticing the recent announcement by Reuter regarding the partition question, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th July writes:—

The partition question.

Thanks to our ill-luck, the fear we have all along expressed has at last come true. When Mr. Brodrick humiliated Lord Curzon in the public eye by going against him in His Excellency's controversy with Lord Kitchener, we feared, and we gave expression to our fear, that he would partially rehabilitate Lord Curzon's lost prestige by sanctioning His Excellency's proposal for the partition of Bengal. And the sequel has proved our surmise correct.

This is the way how Lord Curzon's Government, ignoring the wails of distress emanating from the seventy millions of the population of the country, splits up the Bengali people into two. The shaft which thus penetrates the heart of the Bengali people will, it is our impression, never be removed by any amount of good government. For the Bengali race has not within the last 150 years received another such deadly wound.

35. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th July is sorry that in spite of the strongest protest and outcry by the people of Bengal, the Government of India divided Bengal into two pieces and the Secretary of State for India accepted the proposal.

The partition of Bengal.

36. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 8th July has the following:—

The partition question.

Now at last all our perplexity is at an end, all our beatings of the heart which were due to suspense are stilled. Now at last Lord Curzon's evil purpose is realised, and all the opposition against Lord Curzon, which it seems we had no right to make, is set aside by the Secretary of State. Now at last the Bengali's sun of prosperity is set, perhaps for ever. Mr. Brodrick stated in reply to Mr. Roberts in Parliament that he had already given his assent to Lord Curzon's proposals. This truth-loving Secretary of State has not made it clear how long ago this assent was given. The newspapers once long ago published this decision, but the Secretary of State then gave the hopeful assurance that the question was still under his consideration. On a later occasion also the press revived the rumour with greater appearance of authoritativeness. But even that called forth no statement from Government. And who knows for how long more we might have been kept in the dark if the Secretary of State had not been thus interpellated in Parliament? This is what is called Western love of truth, Western good government, administrative arrangement in accordance with good manners.

37. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th July writes:—

The partition question.

The Governors of Bombay and Madras govern a population of 20 and 30 millions respectively. But the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has in his keeping a population of nearly 80 millions. It is to reduce this burden that the province of Bengal is to be split up into two. The English have a strange sort of partiality for mathematical symmetry. Between the Bengali and the Bihari there is an immense difference. These two peoples must be kept together, but a barrier must be raised between one Bengali and another. It is this policy of division which lies at the root of the partition scheme. There is also another consideration in favour of this proposal. It will mean ruin to Bengalis, but it will equally mean widened opportunities to Europeans. The new province will provide berths for any number of beggars of Englishmen. Under such circumstances, what can any cries of distress, however piteous, from you and me, do? Our contemporary the *Bengalee* has threatened that the sleeping dog has been awakened at last and there is no escape this time. As if fear of our barks will drive the English in the most abject terror to seek the refuge of their homes.

38. The *Banga Darpan* [Chinsura] of the 8th July has the following with reference to the partition question:—

The partition question.

Lord Curzon leaves an excellent memorial behind him. Partition, domestic discord, all are effected. Lord Curzon's wishes are realised. In every matter he has acted contrary to the hopes we entertained at the auspicious time of his arrival on these shores and

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 7th, 1905.

BHARAT MITRA,  
July 8th, 1905.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,  
July 8th, 1905.

SANDHYA,  
July 8th, 1905.

BANGA DARPAN,  
July 8th, 1905.



thereby caused us the deepest pain, the pangs of which it will take a long time to efface. A new wave of agitation will arise on this question. The present is not the time for the people of Bengal to remain inactive.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 9th, 1905.

39. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 9th July expresses great sorrow and despondency at the news that the partition scheme has been accepted by the authorities in England. Lord Curzon, says the writer, has earned an undying infamy by this act.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1905.

40. Referring to the question of the partition of Bengal, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes as follows:—

The partition of Bengal.

What can the people do if their Sovereign turns a deaf ear to their representations and refuses to cast his eyes on the scene of their anguish and distress! All Bengal is now in mourning. Every inhabitant of the province, rich or poor, is shedding tears at the news that the partition scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. If to wound the feelings of the weak and trample them under foot is regarded as conduct worthy of a statesman, then surely Lord Curzon stands unrivalled in the field of statesmanship. The manner in which Mr. Brodrick was allowing time to pass over the partition scheme led many people to believe that he had refused to give his sanction to it. But now we see that he had to give way before Lord Curzon's persistent desire to have the scheme enforced. The fact is, after discomfiting His Excellency once on the army question, Mr. Brodrick feared to do so again. Lord Kitchener is the idol of the British people and woe to the man who would venture to stand in his way. But there is no such fear when the feelings of an Indian people are concerned. Mr. Brodrick, therefore, took the easiest course under the circumstances—he humoured the feeling of the English people on the army question, but trampled upon that of the Bengali nation on the partition question.

Whatever Lord Curzon and Mr. Brodrick may do, we must not lightly give up our agitation over the question. A petition signed by 75,000 persons has been sent to the Secretary of State for India and its result is anxiously awaited. The Government of India, perhaps, thinks that the scheme, once sanctioned, cannot be set aside. But it is mistaken if it thinks so. The Bengali public will now take the last and final course open to them and move Parliament in the matter. And who knows what this will lead to? The days of the present Ministry are numbered and the influence of Lord Curzon will be greatly reduced with the Ministers who will soon be in office. It can, therefore, be fairly hoped that if the feeling and views of the Bengali nation on the partition question are properly placed before Parliament and the British public, the present agitation will not go in vain.

SANDHYA,  
July 10th, 1905.

41. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that the news that the Bengal partition scheme has been accepted by the authorities in England has cast a gloom over every home in these provinces. If the authorities but knew what pain the partition would give to the Bengalis, they would surely have abandoned the scheme. The Prince and the Princess of Wales are coming to India and what a day of rejoicing is being anticipated by the Indians. But how can joy now find a place in the broken hearts of the Bengalis?

DACCA GAZETTE,  
July 10th, 1905.

42. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 10th July bewails the partition of Bengal. The unanimous objection of crores of the inhabitants of the province availed nothing before Lord Curzon's *zid*. A sense of deep despair has taken hold of the minds of the Bengalis. We are however glad, says the writer, that the incident has made them thoroughly understand their relation with their Sovereign.

DACCA GAZETTE.

43. The same paper publishes, in its English columns, a memorial said to have been signed by 70,000 persons, sent from East Bengal to the Secretary of State for India against the partition scheme.

A memorial against the partition scheme.



44. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Brodrick has sanctioned the partition scheme, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 11th July writes as follows:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 11th, 1905.

The partition of Bengal.

There is nothing to wonder at in the success of Lord Curzon in his dispute with a weak and dependent nation. His Excellency is a very clever politician and patriot, who always tries to do good to his countrymen. By creating two Lieutenant-Governorships in Bengal he has done a great service to them. The innumerable wants from which Bengal suffers failed to attract the notice of the authorities and their conscience did not trouble them at the waste of the life-blood of the Bengalis. Love of fellow-countrymen weighed down every other consideration, and the unanimous prayer of the Bengali nation was disregarded.

45. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 7th July writes that the word "prosperity" as used by Anglo-Indian officials has come to have a signification other than its ordinary one. For example, the Indian Finance Minister produces what is called a "prosperity" budget by the

SAMAY,  
July 7th, 1905.

Meaning of the word "prosperity" as used by Anglo-Indian officials.

device of making out the ordinary expenditure to be a little less than the income and at the same time resorting to loans (and thereby adding to the public debt of the country) to be spent in the construction of public works. And as the amount of these loans is always in excess of the surpluses, the real fact remains that the expenditure is greater than the income.

Take other examples also. Increase of crime like thefts and dacoities is explained by the authorities on the theory that the country has become so prosperous that the profession of a thief and a dacoit has become remunerative. A decrease of crime is equally put down to the increasing prosperity of the country, it being held that crime is usually the result of poverty. If, again, the figures of the Registration Department for any particular year show that land has changed hands that year more than usual, the Government proclaims that increasing prosperity is increasing the number of persons who wish to buy land. Similarly, again, if the figures prove that land-sales are fewer one year than usual, that, again, is accounted for by the theory that people are no longer in want and consequently under no necessity of parting with their property. The following is an extract from the Assam Government Resolution on the last triennial report on the administration of the Registration Department:—

"Mortgages of both classes increased by 15 per cent., and sales of land by 18 per cent. During the triennium crops have been generally satisfactory, and the larger number of land transfers may perhaps be accepted as an indication of business activity which accompanies prosperity."

With reference to the logic of this conclusion, whatever one may concede in the case of the purchaser, one may enquire how the prosperity of the seller also is proved by the fact of the sale. Is it not a fact that in this country people do not part with property except when in the direst distress?

46. The *Banga Darpan* [Chinsura] of the 8th July refers to the strangeness of the procedure adopted for assessing the income-tax. First of all, the income is calculated

BANGA DARPAN,  
July 8th, 1905.

Income-tax assessment.

by guess-work, without any inquiry. Then follows the appeal to the Deputy Collector by the assessee, with all its slow routine of inspection of account books, etc., and its attendant feeling of a number of vakils, *amla*, peons, *chaprasis*, etc. A week or a fortnight after the hearing the judgment on appeal is delivered. And the judgment is usually couched in such set language that its exact wording can be learned previous to its actual delivery at Court by the Deputy Collector from his *amla*. The players in the game include all sorts of people, the educated and the uneducated, the fat-salaried and the lean-salaried, but as regards manliness or moral courage not much distinction is noticeable among them.

The appeal before the Deputy Collector is not the end, however. There still remains a second appeal against his decision before the Commissioner, which again means putting oneself under the clutches of a number of vakils, *mohurrir*, *amla*, etc. But usually the Commissioner dismisses income-tax appeals without giving the appellants any opportunity of putting in a single word.

47. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th July writes:—

NIHAR,  
July 11th, 1905.

The partition of Midnapore.

We understand that it has been practically settled to split up the district of Midnapore into two. One district will consist of the Midnapore Sadar and the Ghatal subdivisions,



the other will consist of the Contai and Tamluk subdivisions, with its headquarters at Kharagpur instead of at Contai as originally proposed. It is thought that this change in the location of the sadar town will remove all the objections raised by the Tamluk public to the choice of Contai as head-quarters station. But we fail to understand what the Contai public will gain with Kharagpur as sadar town. What is the use of spending 15 or 16 lakhs simply to effect a small reduction as regards distance by five miles? We are not in favour of any change at all. We wish to remain as we are now.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVARTA,  
July 3rd, 1905.

48. Writing in English, the *Hitavarta* [Muradnagar] of the 3rd July takes exception to the transfer of Mr. H. W. P. Scroope, District Magistrate, from Tippera:—"We find," says the writer, "that whenever the experience of a District Officer, executive, judicial or police, becomes ripe for action in the area committed to his charge, he is compelled to be off from there."

SANDHYA,  
July 7th, 1905.

49. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 7th July writes as follows:—

The approaching Royal visit. The English are our rulers and we want them to rule over us. We want them, not because we love them, but because we cannot do without them. It is self-interest that makes us adore our English Sovereign, but Lord Curzon has struck hard at this self-interest by vilifying our national character. It would have been well if the Prince of Wales had not decided to come to India during Lord Curzon's régime. All our hopes and aspirations have been blasted, and we are not in the proper frame of mind to give a cordial welcome to the Prince. Besides this, we know that the King is but a puppet in the hands of the Ministry in England. The Ministers do whatever they like, the necessary sanction of the King being but a mere formality. Such a kingship can never satisfy the mind of a Hindu. The English King has the honours, but not the powers of a Sovereign. English history is really amusing reading when it describes how the English after centuries of hard struggle established a monarchical constitution, which is after all no better than a child's plaything. One can easily understand what is meant by a democratical form of government, but to add a puppet King to such a constitution is far from right or proper. At least, such a King cannot satisfy the mind. Our ideal of a King is quite different. He is to be the master of the life and death of his subjects, and he shall be responsible to none but God and justice. The Prince of Wales is coming to India and we shall welcome him with honours befitting his position. But we shall not make any false show. We shall honour him, but our hearts will not be filled with love and *bhakti*. The English Sovereign cannot satisfy the cravings of loyalty in one's mind. It is the fault of the English constitution.

HITAVADI,  
July 7th, 1905.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th July says that it does not matter at all whether the Prince of Wales is to be given a joint entertainment by the European and the Indian community in Calcutta or a separate entertainment of its own by the latter. We shall be glad, says the writer, to have the Prince in our midst and we desire that everything should be done to make his reception by the citizens of Calcutta completely successful. But the highest form of loyalty does not consist in wasting a lot of money in mere feasting and amusements. The money which will be collected for the purpose of the reception should be spent in commemorating the Royal visit by some act of benevolence or public utility.

BANGAVASI,  
July 8th, 1905.

51. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July has a cartoon in which Mr. Brodrick is represented in the act of holding a balance, in one scale of which is laid a book with a pen and ink-stand and in the other a gun with bayonet fixed, a cannon and a pot apparently holding money, with Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener standing on either side of him and watching the proceeding with an air of concern. A bear is sitting not far off, while two Indians are depicted as pointing to the latter, that is, the descending scale, with rueful looks and supplicating gestures, and Mr. Balfour as exclaiming, in a stooping posture and with an air of comic helplessness—"Can't help it. The empire must be saved. There is the bear."

A cartoon on the Kitchener-Elles controversy.



52. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th July observes as follows:—

Government and public sub-  
scriptions in this country.

The authorities always appeal to our loyalty or our humanity when it suits their purpose to do so. When, for instance, the late Queen died, the authorities gave us plainly to understand that here, if ever, was an opportunity for showing the depth of our loyalty—a test of loyalty, in other words, the passing or non-passing of which was fraught with serious consequences. The result was that the impecunious zamindars of this country hastened to borrow money and make contributions. Again, in connection with the recent Kangra disaster, as a result of the appeal of the authorities in the name of humanity, contributions are pouring in, while the previous earthquake in Bengal, attended with vastly greater loss of life and property, failed to make Indians unloose their purse-strings.

There is, however, this difference between the two earthquakes. that the number of European sufferers was far less in the latter than in the former, and this explains the solicitude of Government on the present occasion. As regards the late disaster, the public in England offered to help with money, and it would have been easy for them to do so. But Lord Curzon saw that this would be reversing the standing relation between England and India, under which the former was always to receive and the latter always to give. He therefore declined the offer, alleging that the money required could be easily raised in India. The object of Englishmen in coming over seas and mountains to India is to help themselves to the black Indian's money, and with a steady eye to this object in death as in life, even in dying the European residents of Kangra have occasioned the expenditure of the Indian's money for the benefit of the European.

The authorities thus appeal to our loyalty and our humanity whenever they want our money. But our loyalty was not recognized when we prayed for enrolment as volunteers and for the repeal of the Arms Act, and we were refused all credit for human virtues when we urged our claims to appointment to high offices of State. With what face do they hold out their hats to those whom they exclude from the army and from the right of using arms, on the ground of disloyalty? Everywhere it is for the Government to help the people in their distress. Show us how you have discharged this duty of a Government in this matter.

A rumour is afloat that the Indian sufferers in Kangra are refusing Government help from religious scruples. This is incredible, seeing that an Indian has no such scruple in accepting service under a European. We are not sure whether this reluctance, if it really exists, is due to religious scruples or to difference made between native and European in the grant of relief and to fear of police oppression. It should be remembered that a charge of such difference between native and European in the matter of granting relief was made in a Punjab newspaper. An enquiry should therefore be made at once into the truth of this rumour and, if found true, it should be explained to those who are refusing help that the money offered to them has been paid by their own countrymen out of pity for their distress.

In conclusion, we have to observe that Government should have nothing to do with the starting or collection of any subscription. Let Government contribute what it will from its own coffers and let the people contribute what they will of their own free will. Any interference by Government in the work of raising subscriptions is sure to lead to constrained charity.

53. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th July says that Lord

Lord Curzon's Ball at Simla.

Kitchener was among the other guests at the Ball party given by His Excellency Lord Curzon at Simla. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Denzil Ibetson, Commander-in-Chief Lord Kitchener, and a number of other gentlemen and ladies took part in the Ball. It is not known who danced with whom. They say that the Ball foreshadows reconciliation between Their Excellencies Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. Is this Ball His Excellency's *nandi mukh* [a certain kind of funeral obsequies (*shradha*) performed on festive occasions (such as initiation, marriage, etc.), in which a ball of sweet is offered to the *manes* of one's deceased ancestors]??



SANDHYA,  
July 11th, 1905.

54. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that by this time the Indians ought to have learnt from experience that the Government of India are determined not to consult them on administrative questions or give them high posts in the public service. What is the use of crying for things which are not to be had? What, again, is the use of busying oneself with information about Legislative Councils, Parliaments, District Boards, etc., when such information can or will do no good to one? However much the Indians may imitate the English, they will never be allowed to stand on the same platform with white men. They will always be told, just as the Government of Bengal recently told them in reply to an interpellation on the subject of keeping a certain percentage of posts under the Board of Revenue reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, that there are certain kinds of work for which they are altogether unfit. What is the use of agitating? Has your agitation been able to prevent a partition of Bengal? One or two former Viceroys spoilt the Indians by giving them a little indulgence. The latter think that they are the subjects of the British Sovereign living in his *khas taluk* and that they have the right to claim everything they like and have it. This wrong idea has spoilt everything. Our constant whining, says the writer, became unbearable to the English and Lord Curzon has come as a scourge upon us. Is it not time for us to turn to real work? Whether an Indian here and an Indian there receive high posts in the public service, the mass of the inhabitants of the country have no interest in that. What is being done to make them stand on their own legs? We must guide ourselves and regulate our conduct by a careful calculation of what we had, what we have, and what we must secure.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
June 28th, 1905.

55. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 28th June states that though the two days' rainfall in the last week has saved the paddy plants from destruction, the scarcity of water is felt everywhere, for the tanks, large and small, have very little water in them. As a consequence of the rainfall the severity of the weather has been softened to a slight extent.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

The health of Balasore town.

56. The same paper says that the general health of the Balasore town is not bad.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

57. The same paper thanks Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., for securing the services of an expert to examine the different sorts of earth in Orissa, and the Bengal Government for granting such services.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

58. The same paper approves of the plan of Mr. Stark, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, to collect together *abdhans* (teachers of primary schools) at different centres and instruct them in the presence of the inspecting officers.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

59. Referring to the vacancy created by the death of Babu Raghunath Ghosh, the late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri, the same paper suggests that the post should be conferred on a domiciled Bengali and recommends

Babus Nilmani Chand De, Baidya Nath Ghosal and Mathura Nath Sen to the notice of the Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, pointing out that the first-named gentleman is the fittest to discharge the duties of a Deputy Inspector of Schools.

SAMVAD VAKIKA,  
June 29th, 1905.

60. The *Samvad Vakika* [Balasore] of the 29th June states that the rains have set in, that slight showers of rain fell in the last week, that the weather is cloudy, and that there is no longer any fear of the paddy seedlings drying up, though a certain percentage of such seedlings has been destroyed.

GARJATBASINI,  
July 1st, 1905.

61. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st July states that a certain number of Pans, supposed to be old offenders, belonging to village Bhagia in Killa Dhenkanal, have organized themselves into a little band of dacoits and have become so bold as to attack the chaukidar of Bantinal in that State, to beat the chaukidar



of village Gatrai in the same State to death, and to attack the constables of Bhagia, who were simply saved by an accident. The writer requests the authorities to bring the outlaws to justice at an early date.

STAR OF UTKAL,  
July 1st, 1905.

62. The *Star of Utkal* [Cuttack] of the 1st July regrets to find that though Uriya is the recognized language of the Ganjam district, the covenanted as well as the uncovenanted officers of that district know very little of Uriya, whereas ninety per cent. of the ministerial officers are not Uriyas. The *Ganjam Gazette*, which is published in English and Telegu instead of being in English and Uriya, spells Uriya names most incorrectly.

63. Referring to the claims of the Raja of Puri to the property belonging to the Jagannath Ballabh *math*, the *Jagadish Samachar*, a Hindi weekly published in Puri, of the 1st July observes that the claims of the Raja over the property in question are not in accordance with the precepts of the Hindu religion, though the right of Jagannath over Amrit Manohi (properties intended to supply Jagannath with holy food) is unquestioned.

JAGADISH SAMACHAR,  
July 1st, 1905.

64. The same paper writes that the treatment accorded to gentlemen by the temple police under the present *regimé* is far from satisfactory. A respectable and holy personage like Sri Sankarprakas Brahmachari was not allowed to go into the temple.

The Jagannath temple police and the public.

JAGADISH SAMACHAR.

65. The same paper states that the *Snan Jatra* ceremonies in Puri were marked with irregularities, pointing to the misdirected energy and power of the Manager and cites, in substantiation of its observation, the fact that the *palki* of Sri Sankaracharya was turned out of the temple and the holy sage not allowed to join the ceremonies, though he is one of the most respectable personages in Puri.

The *Snan Jatra* ceremonies in Puri.

JAGADISH SAMACHAR.

66. The same paper alludes to the interview which Mahanta Raj Gopal had with the Sessions Judge of Cuttack at Puri and states that the kindness and politeness shown by the Judge have been appreciated by the Mahantas in general.

An interview between Mahanta Raj Gopal and the Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

JAGADISH SAMACHAR.

67. Referring to the foundation of the leper asylum at Puri, the same paper points out that it is a sacred institution and the blessings of gods will be showered on the head of the District Collector, to whom the institution is indebted for ever.

The leper asylum at Puri.

JAGADISH SAMACHAR.

68. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 1st July states that it has been raining since Thursday, the 29th June, and that the temperature has therefore become low.

The weather.

UTKALDIPKA,  
July 1st, 1905.

69. The Rautrapur correspondent of the same paper states that cattle-disease is doing havoc in Govindpur village and that the loss of cattle from that cause is looked upon as a calamity by the cultivators of the locality.

Cattle-disease in Govindpur.

UTKALDIPKA.

Rain at Puri.

UTKALDIPKA.

The health of Puri.

UTKALDIPKA.

70. The Puri correspondent of the same paper says that rain fell at Puri on the 29th June.

The monsoon and the cultivators.

UTKALDIPKA.

71. The same correspondent says that the health of Puri town is good.

72. The same paper says that the monsoon rains having set in from Wednesday, the 28th June, the anxiety of the cultivators has been removed.

73. The same paper highly commends the practice in vogue in Sweden which requires the school-boys in that country to plant six lakhs of trees every year under the superintendence of their teachers, and recommends a similar practice for adoption in India, which is principally an agricultural country.

Tree-planting by school-boys.

UTKALDIPKA.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 15th July 1905.

B. S. Press 32099-10-3-7-1905-C. W.







# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 15th July 1905.

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## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

883. The *Bengalee's* correspondent writes that the extraordinary increase of crime in Bogra indicates that there is something very defective in the police administration of that district. Apparently the authorities have at last come to realise this, for a Conference is being held with a view to improving methods to keep the criminal classes well in check. The writer hopes that the labours of the Conference will be productive of good results.

BENGALIE,  
5th July 1905.

884. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Hooghly correspondent writes that on the 28th June last, one Sirdar Mal complained to the ticket-collector at Naihati Junction that he was being harassed by two constables, who wanted to be remunerated for merely pointing out the branch train of the East Indian Railway. The constables are also alleged to have grossly abused the man on his refusing to tip them. The matter has been reported to the railway as well as the police authorities, and it is hoped that serious notice will be taken.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th July 1905.

885. *New India* understands that Government has issued instructions to the police throughout the country to watch the movements of Government pensioners and submit periodical reports regarding them. To facilitate espionage, a complete list of these gentlemen is said to have been prepared and circulated. This report has come from a source so absolutely unimpeachable that the journal is constrained to rely on its authenticity, though it is by no means satisfied with the explanation that in taking this strange step, Government is actuated by the desire to save pensioners the expense and trouble of going to a Government treasury for their pensions. They will now be able to receive them at the nearest police-station. A very convenient arrangement this from more view-points of view than one!

NEW INDIA,  
8th July 1905.

896. The Police Department, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is the one department which is the constant care of Government, and it should thus be characterised by a high degree of efficiency. This, however, is not the case, as will be evident from the Resolution of the Assam Government on the Police Administration of that Province for the year 1904. In connection with the serious increase of crime, the Chief Commissioner observes:—"Detection, no doubt, presents special difficulties, but when, as is the case in Sylhet and Cachar, only one in every ten cases is detected, it is clear that the repressive influence of the police cannot be very effective." It seems, however, that the police force needs as much looking after as the criminal population, for, including minor punishments, no less than 584 officers and men, or one-fifth of the entire force, were punished departmentally! These are not very satisfactory results.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th July 1905.

887. The *Indian Mirror* complains that it has repeatedly but to no purpose drawn the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the numerous bogus firms existing in Calcutta. The post office cannot be too careful of these swindling concerns, whose *modus operandi* is as follows:—A man advertises certain medicines, for example, in obscure mufassal papers (the local journals are studiously avoided) and gives his address merely as Harrison Road, Calcutta. He then arranges with the postman to bring him all the letters and money-orders that are addressed to him, and so the fraud is successfully accomplished. This evil is assuming such large proportions that it is incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to seriously take it in hand.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
12th July 1905.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

888. The *Bengalee* writes that it is abundantly clear from the Annual Report on the Police Administration of Calcutta for the year 1904, that the obsolete maxim of 'No conviction, no promotion' is seriously influencing the judicial proceedings of the Stipendiary Magistrates. The total numbers

BENGALIE,  
5th July 1905.



of cases instituted in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was 3,030. Excluding the number of cases compounded, withdrawn or abandoned, as well as those pending trial at the end of the year, a total number of 2,624 cases was disposed of, and out of this number, 1,488 cases, or 56 per cent., ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions obtained in the Courts of the second and third Magistrates is 97, and this speaks for itself.

BENGALIE,  
5th July 1905.

889. The *Bengalee's* Dacca correspondent complains that a certain Munsif, who has recently been posted to the sadar station, has created quite a panic among pleaders and litigants by his novel method of dismissing suits and so clearing his file rapidly. The Dacca Bar have taken up the matter and intend bringing the vagaries of this officer to the notice of the authorities.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th July 1905.

890. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that with regard to the congestion of cases which formed the subject of public complaint, the Chief Justice has adopted an effective means of clearing the files of the Criminal Benches by ordering two Division Benches to sit. Further, on Saturdays three criminal Benches will sit to hear only revision cases. The *Patrika* considers that the Chief Justice has taken great care in selecting the Judges for these Benches, so that the public will have no further cause for complaint.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
11th July 1905.

891. The *Indian Empire* writes that Mr. Stapylton, the accused in the Tippera arson case, is very fortunate indeed in having escaped with a fine only, when his offence was, as pointed out by the presiding Judge of the High Court, punishable with imprisonment only. The journal does not grudge the accused his easy escape, as justice should always be tempered with mercy, but hopes that Indians will be treated with the same leniency. Going on the precedent established by this case, the *Empire* inquires whether it is intended to convict only European accused of the lesser offence (such as mischief) when the graver offence (mischief by fire) is proved.

(d)—Education.

BENGALIE,  
7th July 1905.

892. The *Bengalee* hopes that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. A. Earle will be the next Director of Public Instruction, as this office has for no less than half a century been held by the members of the Educational Service with capacity. If they were now to be deprived of the only prize appointment that is open to them, they would have no incentive for good work and so the efficiency and prestige of the department would be lowered and it would cease to attract a superior class of men. Furthermore, such an arrangement cannot but impede the steady progress of the department, for an Indian Civil Servant is not likely to remain a permanent incumbent of the office, and will thus not have that genuine and abiding interest in the work before him. As the Government professes to be engaged in educational reform, should it act in a way that is likely to defeat its object? The journal insists that the Directorship of Public Instruction should not be converted into a haven of refuge for Indian Civil Service men and especially those who are about to be shelved!

BENGALIE,  
8th July 1905.

893. The *Bengalee* has no fault to find with the personnel of the Committee appointed to revise the course of instruction in rural and primary schools with a view to promoting the education of the agricultural classes, but it is distinctly of opinion that some Indian educationist having a personal knowledge of these classes—a retired Inspector of Schools for instance—would immensely strengthen the Committee. The journal is thankful that the proposal to use in *mufassal* schools text-books written in the *patois* of the district or subdivision, has been dropped, and it hopes that the Committee will not be induced to recommend the adoption of the Roman character in place of *Kaithi Nagri* in Bihar. If any change is deemed necessary, it should be in favour of *Dev Nagri*, as the masses will never take to the Roman character.



## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

894. The scarcity of good water in a town like Calcutta, writes the *Indian Mirror*, where there are few tanks and wells whose water can be used for drinking and domestic purposes, is indeed a very serious drawback, yet the complaints of the rate-payers on this account never obtain redress. This is all the more unfortunate as the Corporation realizes the water-rates with the utmost rigidity and punctuality.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
6th July 1905.

The journal hopes that the Chairman will enquire into these complaints and remedy them as early as possible.

895. The *Bengalee* understands that an application has been made for permission to erect a building at No. 5, Ruttoo Sircar's Lane. Nearly two years ago the owner of the land made a similar application, which was refused by the Chairman, Mr. Greer, on the ground that the erection of a building on this spot would obstruct the light and ventilation of an adjoining mosque. The application has again come up in Mr. Greer's absence, and it is earnestly hoped that it will meet with the same fate, otherwise it would seriously wound the religious feelings of the Muhammadans.

BENGALIEE,  
6th July 1905.

Inconsistence of the Municipal Magistrate.

896. The *Bengalee* writes that a hide merchant was recently prosecuted by the Health Department for salting skins in his godown. The Municipal Magistrate discharged the defendant, holding that as he had obtained a license to store hides in the godown, the salting of a few skins did not amount to a violation of the conditions of the license. The journal points out that not long ago the same party was fined Rs. 50 by the same Magistrate for the same offence, which means that he was either right in the first instance and wrong in the second or *vice versa*. If his first judgment was wrong, would he revise the other judgments delivered by him at a time when his judicial experience was small and led him to convict innocent people?

BENGALIEE,  
8th July 1905.

## (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

897. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Krishnagar correspondent reiterates the complaint that the present timing of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway is not convenient for the general public and particularly the court-going people. The alteration in the timing of trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway from the 1st July has also caused great disappointment owing to the Chittagong Mail not halting at Ranaghat. This will cause great inconvenience throughout the district, and the writer hopes that the authorities will revert to the previous arrangements.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
1st July 1905.

898. The *Bengalee* writes that the alterations relating to the stoppages of up trains have caused great inconvenience to week-end passengers from Howrah to stations above Pandua. The Howrah-Barakar train, for instance, which leaves Howrah at 2-40 p. m., to suit the convenience of passengers on Saturday, used formerly to stop at no stations below Chandernagore, except Serampore, now stops at all the intermediate stations, with the result that a delay of about an hour takes place and the trains gets extremely overcrowded. The week-end passengers have been enjoying the privilege of having this convenient train for several years, and it is quite unjust so deprive them of it without compensating them in some other way. Moreover, the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities run a special train on Saturdays for the convenience of week-end passengers, and this train stops at none of the nearer stations. Will not the East Indian Railway Company make some similar arrangement for the benefit of the public?

BENGALIEE,  
6th July 1905.

899. The *Bengalee* is glad to note that the speech delivered in the Bengal Legislative Council by the Hon'ble J. Chaudhuri, criticising the Provincial Budget, has attracted some attention in England. At the last annual general meeting of the India General Navigation and Railway Company held in London on the 26th May last, the Chairman, referring to Mr. Chaudhuri's speech,

BENGALIEE,  
6th July 1905.



said:—"In the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri pointed out the other day that although other countries were spending vast sums in regulating and improving their river traffic, the Government of Bengal with all its magnificent potentialities showed a nett expenditure of Rs. 25,000 a year on the Nadia rivers." The journal learns that Mr. Chaudhuri's speech has been printed by the Company and forwarded by them to the Secretary of State for India.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th July 1905.

900. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the following grievances of

The Eastern Bengal State Rail-  
way grievances

the travelling public should receive the immediate attention of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities:—(1) It generally happens that there is no water in the lavatories attached to third class carriages. (2) The bunks in third-class carriages appear never to be dusted. (3) The difference in the fares of intermediate and third-class monthly tickets between stations under 25 miles is from 8 annas to Re. 1 on the East Indian Railway, but on the Eastern Bengal State Railway the difference is far greater. (4) The discontinuance of the stoppage of both the up and down Darjeeling mail trains, Nos. 21 and 22 respectively, at Naihati Junction station on and from the 1st instant. It will be remembered that on the representation of the official and non-official gentlemen of Hooghly, the mail trains were as a tentative measure allowed to stop at Naihati for a few minutes. This has been discontinued from the 1st instant, to the great inconvenience of the public.

(h)—General.

BENGALÉE,  
6th July 1905.

901. The *Bengalée* understands that under instructions from Government

A crusade against pleaders in  
the Income-tax Office.

the Collector of Income-tax, has deprived legal practitioners of the accommodation which they had enjoyed for many years in his office. The room which had hitherto been set apart for their use has now been closed to them, and they have been ordered to remove their *sheristas* from the premises. Even the very tables and chairs which were supplied to them by Government so long as 19 years ago have been removed. It is difficult to assign any reason for this wholesale eviction of legal practitioners from the Income-tax Office. It is true that they are to be regarded in the light of an evil, but nevertheless they are a necessary evil, and it is to them, moreover, that the public are mainly indebted for the exposure of the corruption prevalent in the Income-tax Office. The journal asks Mr. Duke who has charge of the building, to try and modify the instructions issued to the Collector of Income-tax.

BENGALÉE,  
8th July 1905.

902. Some new appointments have recently been created in the General

Appointments in the Secretariat.

and Revenue Department of the Bengal Secretariat, but the *Bengalée* fears that they will not be given in the office, as almost every Secretary and Under-Secretary, it seems, has one or more *protégés* whom he must provide for. It is a very good plea "to infuse new blood into the office" under certain conditions, but if every vacancy is to be filled by the importation of an outsider, the unfortunate clerks, some of whom have put in many years' service, have a very poor chance of ever receiving promotion. Already the reservation of a considerable number of appointments for Europeans and Eurasians has seriously blighted the prospects of junior Hindu hands, and if further injustice is heaped on them by the bringing in of outsiders as vacancies occur, what have they to look forward to?

BENGALÉE,  
8th July 1905.

903. The *Bengalée* writes that if Mr. Brodrick or the Government of

The partition question.

India think that they have decided the partition question once for all and that they will hear nothing more regarding it, they are greatly mistaken. The question has entered upon a new phase and the agitation will be continued with even greater force than before, for Indians must now fight with the courage of despair. They will first utilise all the constitutional means at their disposal to obtain a reversal of the orders which will inevitably result in national disintegration. A final appeal lies to Parliament and the British public and this appeal will be made. The Ministry is tottering, the Viceroy will soon retire. These are the elements of hope in the situation, and they will further be strengthened by the united protests and appeals of the entire people.



904. The *Behar Herald* writes that never was any measure of Government received with such an outburst of indignation as this arbitrary division of the province. Both prince and peasant entered their emphatic protest at the splitting up of their country and the severance of their most sacred and immemorial ties, but the autocratic ruler of India turned a deaf ear to their earnest prayers.

BEHAR HERALD,  
8th July 1905.

905. It is a great pity, writes *Power and Guardian*, that the papers in connection with the partition of Bengal have to this day remained a sealed book to those who are vitally interested in the project. The events that gave birth to the scheme and the scheme itself are alike shrouded in mystery, and all that has been communicated to the people is the bare announcement that their province is going to be broken up. Their protests and appeals have gone for nothing, and public opinion has been flouted by the Government. It is time then that Bengal was up and doing, for the scheme threatens the future of a nation.

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
21st June 1905.

906. Lord Curzon, writes the *Indian Mirror*, has done the people of this country many an injury, but the partition of Bengal is the unkindest cut of all, for, with the introduction of this unfortunate scheme the association of ages will be torn asunder, the ties of blood and kinship will be broken, and the nationality of the Bengali race will disappear. This, moreover, is the handiwork of a Viceroy who spoke so much about ruling India from the heart! However, the worst has happened, and it now remains for the people to make a last and fervent appeal to the British Parliament.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
11th July 1905.

907. The Indian Press, writes the *Indian Mirror*, has been accused of drawing more from imagination than from real facts, of having no confidence in the Government, etc., etc., but after the partition of Bengal has been sprung on the people by the same Government who lulled them into a false sense of security by means of evasive statements in Council, what other result can be expected? So far as Lord Curzon is concerned, it will have but one result—to complete the estrangement between himself and the people of Bengal. So far as the people of Bengal are concerned, the apparent finality of Mr. Brodrick's action will certainly not avail to prevent the revival of the popular protest.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
14th July 1905.

908. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the hard treatment of the clerks in the Postal Accounts offices and cites the following specific instances. On more than one occasion have the Nagpur and Delhi offices been kept open on Sundays. Then, again, owing to the *Rath Jatra* festival which took place on the 4th July last, the Comptroller issued orders closing his office, but nevertheless the Deputy Comptroller deprived the clerks under him of this holiday owing to arrears of work. The question arises, why was work allowed to accumulate? Are the arrears due to shortness of hands or the negligence of clerks? This is a point that should be inquired into.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
10th July 1905.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

909. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that the Disorderly Houses Bill, when passed and extended to Calcutta, will dispose of one of the unfavourable conditions of life prevailing in this great city. The difficulty hitherto experienced in grappling with the social evil emanated from a deficiency in the law which did not allow ejectment by force. The old procedure was to serve notices on brothel-keepers to quit the houses within a specified time and impose daily fines after the expiry of the time allowed. This was not satisfactory, and it has rightly been superseded by more peremptory methods. While it would be idle and impracticable, perhaps impolitic, to seek to stamp out prostitution, it behoves the authorities to confine it to its narrowest limits.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
11th July 1905.

910. The *Indian Mirror* welcomes as a move in the right direction, the introduction of a Bill for the suppression of brothels and disorderly houses, but regrets that the application of the measure to Calcutta is to be deferred for the present.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
14th July 1905.



Legislation of this nature is essential in Calcutta, and the sooner the provisions of the Bill are extended to the metropolis the better. The journal adds that the people are truly grateful to Sir Andrew for thus endeavouring to safeguard the morals of the public.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
13th July 1905.

911. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the monsoon has broken all over India, and although the agricultural outlook has in consequence considerably improved, it is not yet quite hopeful. The prices of food-grains are rising throughout the country, and this cannot satisfactorily be accounted for unless famine is still threatening. Things are particularly bad in the Madras Presidency, where as many as seven districts are said to be suffering from an insufficient supply of water.

The monsoon.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALUR,  
6th July 1905.

912. The *Bengalee* gathers from the debate which took place in the House of Lords on the Kabul Mission, that Lord Curzon is not satisfied with the treaty concluded by Sir Louis Dane. In fact, the impression prevails in Anglo-Indian circles in London that Lord Curzon is furious with Sir Louis over his bungling in connection with the Kabul Mission. He is to succeed Sir James Bourdillon, and the Foreign Office will know him no more. But from the disclosures made in Parliament, it is quite clear that had the decision rested with Lord Curzon, he would have rejected the treaty, and failing to obtain a better one from the Amir, would have precipitated India in a war with Afghanistan. But this catastrophe has happily been averted.

Sir Louis Dane's Mission.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
11th July 1905.

113. The *Indian Mirror* writes that Sir Louis Dane's relegation to Bangalore is an outward and visible sign of the Viceroy's dissatisfaction at the failure of his Afghan schemes. It is, however, hardly fair to hold Sir Louis responsible for the failure of the Mission, as the Amir is too wily a politician to be caught by chaff!

*Ibid.*

BENGALUR,  
6th July 1905.

914. Referring to Colonel Younghusband's speech, in which he eulogised the unfailing loyalty of the Indian people and princes, and declared that no officer who had served with Indian troops looked upon the native officers as anything but comrades, the *Bengalee* remarks that the true devotion of the Indians has been ill-repaid. They have been repressed in every conceivable way, while their princes have been reduced from the position of allies to that of vassals. As regards the relations existing between British and native officers, the journal writes that Colonel Younghusband must surely know that the latter are treated as belonging to an inferior class. The bravest among them cannot hope either for a commission in the army or for the Victoria Cross. To say that the native officer does not feel these irritating distinctions is to doubt his humanity.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.  
OF POLICE, L. P.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,  
The 15th July 1905.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.